LOGAN, O., SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1895.

PRICE: \$1.25 PER YEAR. (\$1.00 in Advance)

In the Affair Between Great Britain and Nicaragua.

TROOPS TO LAND THIS MORNING.

That Was the Program and Was Doubtless Carried Out-The United States Finds Three Precedents Upon Which Its Action Is Based-Great Britain's Action in Violation of a Treaty.

Washington, April 26.—Nicaragua's list hope of assistance from the United States in her controversy with Great Britain, to prevent the seizure of Co-rinto, vanished yesterday afternoon. Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, who had been waiting with intense anxlety to see Secrétary Gresham, was finally successful about 8 o'clock, when the secretary came into the department from the White House, where he had been in consultation with President Cleveland, presumably on the same sublect. The interview was very short. In five minutes the minister emerged from the secretary's office, looking very de-

He refused to say a word as to what had taken place, but it can be stated that the secretary gave him to understand very clearly that the United States would of interfere in the case as it stands. there are now three courses open to Nic-aragua, namely, to pay the indemnity, to permit the occupation of Corinto or to fight.

Advices received yesterday stated that Advices received yesterday stated that Vice Admiral Stephenson, in command of the British fleet at Corinto, had notified the Nicaraguan government that he would begin to land his troops at 6 a. m. today. The exactness and seeming courtesy of this notification is in line with the notice of the British admiral before the bombardment at Alexandria. He fixed 7 o'clock a. m. as the time for opening fire, at which exact minute the ac-

THREE PRECEDENTS

By Which Our Government Has Been

Gulded in This Case. already stated in the Associated Press dispatches the position taken by the president in this matter is that the dispute is one entirely between Great Britain and Nicaragua in which the United States has no call to interfere unless there should be committed acts injurious to American interests in Nicaragua, or there should be shown a disposition by Great Britain to acquire Nicaraguan territory. On each of these points a favorable assurance has been had from Great Britain, and it is said all that can now be done is to watch the course of events.

This decision was not hastily reached for the entire subject of our relations to the countries of Central and South

The First

was fully set out in the message of Presthat portion relating to Paraguay. For several years preceding this message the United States had great difficulty in maintaining friendly relations with Paraguay, the latter country then being un-der the iron dictatorship of Dr. Lopez, who was carrying out a policy of ex-cluding the rest of the world from his country by the most drastic measures.

He had, as President Buchanan stated,

upon the most frivolous and even insulting pretext, refused to ratify the treaty of friendship and commerce concluded Paraguay, had seized and appropriated the property of American citi-zens residing in the country in a violent and arbitrary manner, and finally the Paraguans had fired upon the United States ship Water Witch, in 1855, and killed the helmsman while the vessel was making a peaceful survey of the Parana river to determine its fitness for

steam navigation.

The honor as well as the interests of the United States demanded satisfaction and the president being clothed by congress with necessary power, sent a naval expedition up the Parana river to the capital of Paraguay and compelled ample apologies from the president, the payment of an indemnity of \$10,000 to the family of the seaman who was killed, and finally secured the ratifica-tion of the treaty. The application of this case to the Nicaraguan situation is not exact, but it is regarded as commit-ting the United States to the recognition of the principle of the right to demand an indemnity for the abuse of United States officers, and therefore we could not consistently deny the same right to

dent grew out of the difficulties encountered by Spain, France and Great Britain in their relations with Mexico in 1860. These nations asserted that they had been placed by the arbitrary and vexations conduct of Mexico under the ssity of exacting from the authorities of that country a more effective pro-ties of that country a more effective pro-tection for the persons and properties of other states, as well as the execution of obligations contracted with them by Mexico, and therefore they had com-bined to effect their ends by force if need be

need be.

The United States, which had similar grievances against Mexico, was invited to join these European nations in forcing their demands upon Mexico. This invitation was declined by the United States, which was then in the threes of a civil war, but the insignificant point in the case is found in this declaration by Security Saward.

case is found in this declaration by Secretary Seward:

"As the undersigned has heretofore had the honor to inform each of the plenipotentiaries now addressed, the president does not feel himself at liberty to question, and does not question, that the sovereigns represented have undoubted rights to decide for themselves the fact whether they have anstained grievances and to resort to war against Mexico for the redress thereof, and have also right to levy the war severally or

WE WILL TAKE NO PART tory or any advantage peculi ir to itself and not equally left open to the United States and every other civilized state, within the territories of Mexico, and especially that neither one or all of the contracting parties shall as a result or consequence of the hostilities to be in-augurated under the convention, exercise in the subsequent affairs of Mexico in-fluence calculated to impair the right of the Mexican people to choose and freely to constitute the form of its govern-

It appears that these stipulations were acknowledged by the contracting parties to the satisfaction of President Lincoln, although it was found necessary after the close of our own war to take steps to expel Maximillian from Mexico.

The Third precedent was found in the case of the war between Spain and Chile in 1866, when, upon being appealed to in behalf of Chile in the name of the Monroe doctrine to prevent the bombardment of ed a joint conference of the operators Santiago as follows: Chap "The government of the United States call:

will 'maintain and insist that the decision and energy which are compatible with our existing neutrality that the re-publican government which is accepted by any one of these [South American] states shall not be wantonly assailed, and that it shall not be subverted as an end of a lawful war by European powers, but beyond this point the United States government will not go, nor will consider itself hereby bound to take part in wars in which a South American republic may enter with a European sovereign, when the object of the latter is not the establishment in place of a subverted republic of a monarchy under a European prince."

Upon these precedents rests the decisof a lawful war by European powers,' but beyond this point the United States

Upon these precedents rests the decis-ion of the administration to refrain from interference between Great Britain and Nicaragua at this stage of the proceed-

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. It Is Violated by Great Britain Landing

Troops in Nicaragua. In behalf of Nicaragua, though without success, it would appear that it has been urged that the occupation of Corinto by the British troops would be in continue to do business at an actual loss. direct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer but he was unable to even surmise as to treaty between the United States and When it would be brought to an end.

Great Britain. A provision of the The United Mine Workers' officials treaty prohibits British occupation of Central American territory. Article 1 covenants that the United States and Great Britain agree that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the Nicaragua canal or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise and the operators agreed to "check off" any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast or any part of

Central America.

It is pointed out that this is even more binding than the Mouroe doctrine, as the latter is a principle asserted by the United States, while the treaty is an agreement to which Great Britain is a party. There have been individual claims on both sides of the water that America was considered and discussed very carefully by the president, with his constitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that might suffice for our guidance.

The Cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton-Bulwer treaty was abroconstitutional advisors, and there has been made a close scrutiny of the precoder that the cizyton advisors are common to the cizyton advisors and the cizyton advisors are common to the cizyton advisors and the cizyton advisors are common t

Especially on the Part of a Strong Nation Against a Weak One.

NEW YORK, April 26 .- Frederick R. Coudert, who is recognized as leading in practice of international law in this country, and whose services as counsel to the Bering sea arbitration commission brought him prominently before two continents, was seen and asked for his views of the report that force would be used to compel Nicaragua to accede to Great Britain's demand. Mr. Cou-"If I were an enemy of Great Britain

"If I were an enemy of Cour people I would be glad if she did. Our people I would be glad if she did. don't want bombardments by foreign people on this continent. Whether it is against the Monroe doctrine or not, the foreign people have a strong feeling on that subject. They don't like to see a that subject. They don't like to see a big nation bullying a little one, even if the big nation is the United States and the little one Chile. In the next place these small republics on this continent belong to one family, if not by blood at least by proximity, by points of contact and by sympathy with the example of free government which we have set. "It would seem to be a wiser policy

for Great Britain to get through Egypt before starting with Nicaragua. She is arousing the resentment of one great nation in Europe and it may not be prudent for her to inflame the pereju-dices, if you choose to call them so, of the great nation of the western hemisphere. Bombarding helpless towns is at best brutal and expensive. It may turn out that the expense may be greater to Great Britain than to Nicaragua.

to Great Britain than to Nicaragua,
"The most painful part of it is that so
great a government should deliberately
take a step backward. The whole sentiment of the world is against a settlement of disputes by the old-fashioned
way of war, and arbitration is growing
to be the hope of civilization. As the
century closes I can not help thinking
that this coercion on the part of a powthat this coercion on the part of a pow-erful nation against a weak one which might result in war, is worse than a blunder, it is a crime."

SAVANNAH, April 26 .- Wilton J. Sweigart, a well known printer, was shot and killed while in his bed by his wife. His wife had a pistol under her pitlow. About 3 o'clock she placed it against her husband's side under the cover and fired, killing him instantly. She was a woman of notorious character, with some prop-erty, when Sweigart married her some two years ago on what was believed would by her deathbed. The woman is believed to be insane. Swelgart halls

Killed by a Deputy Marshal. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 26 .-Wednesday evening at Elkhorn Deputy United States Marshal Smith was fired upon by a colored desperado named Audrew Dillon. Smith, in return, fixed four balls into Dillon, killing him instantly. Smith was shot in the neck but is not seriously injured.

A Very Busucce-sful Tour. London, Al cil 26.—O'Donovan Rossa's oture tour his been very unsuccessful

MINERS AND OPERATORS

Those of Ohio Will Meet at WASHINGTON, April 24.-The Columbus Wednesday TO CONSIDER MINING SITUATION.

Believed That War Will Be Declared Against Pennsylvania at This Meeting. Said Ohio Operators Are Contributing to the Fund to Continue the Pittsburg District Strlee.

COLUMBUS, O., April 26 .- President Ratchford and Secretary Pierce, officials of the Ohio division of the United Mine dent Chapman and Secretary Brooks of Valparaiso, Secretary Seward wrote to United States Minister Kilpatrick at Bantiago as follows:

United States Minister Kilpatrick at the other prominent operators President Chapman issued the following official

OBIO MINING ASSOCIATION, (COLUMBUS, O., April 24.)

To Ohio Coal Operators: You are hereby advised of a meeting of Ohio coal producers to be held at the new Chittenden hotel, Columbus, on Wednesday, May 1, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider the mining situation.

T. S. BROOKS, Secretary.

At this meeting it is believed that the cut will be made which will inaugurate the war between the miners of Pennsylvania and those of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia.

President Chapman admits that the mining situation in Ohio is very compli-cated, but expressed the hope that this meeting will at least have a tendency to

are gratified over the result of the con-ference of operators and miners at Joliet, Ills., and say that the feeling be-tween the two is now better than ever before. Heretofore the operators have not been inclined to fully recognize the miners' organization, but at the last anything requested by the miners.

BADLY MUDDLED.

The Strike of the Miners in the Pittsburg District.

Pirrssung, April 26 .- It is generally believed here that the operators will combine to fight the miners on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and it, indicating that those who oppose it consider it in force. The terms, it is held, appear to be very definite against Great Britain "occupying" or "exercising" any dominion over Nicaragua. An operator has admitted that this was the plan decided upon. Henry Florsheim's mines are getting out some coal and more men are to be brought in soon. W. J. Steen's miners in the Tom Runs district have quit work and joined the strike.

The report is also current here that the benefits that are paid regularly to the strikers do not come wholly from the miners who are employed. In fact the Ohio operators are credited with libing. It is said that one contribution of \$5,000 was received from the Ohio men whose best interests lie in the continuation of the strike, which gives them a good market and good prices for their product while the competition from this

Tennessee Negro Hanged. NASHVILLE, April 26 .- Robert Ford, colored, who shot and killed Jerry Black, colored, was hanged in the jail yard here. The drop fell at 9:49 and Ford was pronounced dead at 10:07. The fall was nearly eight feet and he was strangled to death. Ford killed Brown October last after a quarrel about a game of

Shot the "King of Rustlers." CHEYENNE, Wy., April 26.-William C. Irvine, manager of the Ogallalla, the largest cattle company in Wyoming, has been arrested at Buffalo charged with shooting at O. H. Flagg, once called "King of the Rustlers," on April 9, 1892. Irvine gave \$3,000 bail for his appearance at the May term of court.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Telegrams Condensed Especially For the Hasty Reader.

Netwithstanding former discouraging reports Mrs. Parnell continues to improve. The members of the Nicaragua canal commission called on President Cleveland yesterday to pay their respects.

Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury: Available cash balances, \$184,716,493; gold reserve, \$90,762,410. A gang of about 30 tramps took posses sion of a freight train near Ryde Station Pa., and rode to Huntingdon, where, after a battle with officers, five of the ring-

leaders were arrested. The legislative committee has reported on the Tennessee penitentiary investigation. The report says the new state pris on is permeated with fraud. The supervising architect also gets a roast.

At Olneyville, R. I., 300 textile weavers struck because the mill owners wanted them to teach nonunion men to weave. The mills have been closed and over 2,000 operatives are idle in consequence. The schooner Francis, supposed to have

been lost off Cape Flattery some days ago, has reached port after severe weather. The identity of the derelict sighted off the cape 10 days ago is now a mystery.

At Houston Robert Owen shot and

At Houston Robert Owen shot and killed Dr. J. C. Simmons, who had called at his residence and prescribed for a sick child. He then shot his wife, but not fatally, after which he went to a hotel and blew out his brains.

In Kausas City Charles A. Ketchum, alias Hardin, acquitted of the theft of \$45,000 from Wells-Fargo express matter between Louisville and Nashville in 1893, tried to shops his wife in a lawyer's office because the test fed against him.

BENTENCE COMMUTED. the Rezeficiary Gets a Rot Rogs

dent has commuted to a fine of \$10 and costs the sentence of one year's imprisomment, fine and costs imposed upon Daniel Blankenship, alias Michael Mann, for publishing a false affidavit. In his indorsement the president says:

"I am unwilling to grant a pardon to this convict, and if his health was not in such a condition as to render his imprisonment repugnant to the instincts of bu manity, I would not interfere to the least with his sentence. He has swindied the government out of money by perjury and a most detestable fraud, and I misst that he shall pay a small part of what he has thus criminally ob-

HELD IN SLAVERY. Negroes Who Went to Mexico to Estab-

Itah a Cotony.

Houston, April 24.-The negroes who escaped from the colony of blacks which were lured from their homes to Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas on promises of an easy life and eventually independence as a reward of industry are held in wretched slavery by its consideration of the case. the men who formulated the scheme and obtained from the Mexican government the land on which they are settled. According to their story there are 1,200 men, women and children in the colony, poorly fed and housed, kept under armed guard, and worked under a system of slavery worse than that experienced by Russian exiles in Siberia, without the comforts and many of the necessities of life.

Mysterious Potsonings. FINDLAY, O., April 24 .- Two mysterious attempts have been made recently to poison the family of Frank H. O'Dell, an oil operator On Easter Sunday Mrs. O Dell and a lady boarder were taken deadly ill. Last Saturday Mrs. O'Dell and two of her children were attacked with the same symptoms. Two physicians who were called saved their lives, Am but declared that arsenical poison had been administered to the patients, prob ably in the milk which they used in their colfee. There is no clew to the perpetrator of the crime.

CHICAGO, April 21 .- A recent examination of the books of the Second Baptist church of which Alonzo Snyder is bookkeeper and collector, shows an apparent deficiency of \$7,600 Snyder, who is 60, admits a shortage of \$3,000. The church will not prosecute him. Snyder has been living at the rate of \$1,800 a year, while his salary has been less than \$1,000.

Another Telephone Mar. CHILLICOTHE O. April 24. - The Western Telephone Construction company of Chicago has secured the contract for placing in operation new Home Telephone company of this city, which will compete with the Central Union com-

LIMA, O., April 24.-The oil market has stopped declining and is stationary at Monday's figures. The decline has checked operations, except those actnot developed what was expected. The very closely to make them paying ven-

Tramp Struck by a Train.

CARDINGTON, O., April 24 .- A tramp named George Lockland, who was sitting on the railroad about a mile north of here, was struck by a southbound freight. Strange to say he was not killed. He lay in a stupor for several hours and probably has received severe internal injuries.

Massillon, O., April 24 .- Carl Browne the commonwealer, refused to testify vesterday against Policeman Seaman and Conncilman Graze, whom he charged with riotous conduct a few days ago. Other witnesses exonerated them and they were discharged. Browns was

May Strike May 1.

CLEVELAND, April 24.-Union moldem last night decided to enforce their demand for better wages and to institute strikes on May 1 in all the foundries that have not then complied. Letters were read from seven foundries agreeing to pay the wages demanded.

To Enforce Her Demands

WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The Nicaraguan minister here has received a cablegram from his government announcing the arrival at Corinto, Nicaragua, of two British warships, with the express purpose of enforcing the demands contained in the British ultimatum.

Cont War Over. CLEVELAND, April 24 .- The Massillon Coal Operators' association met today and ended the price-cutting war by establishing the price of their coal at \$5 per ton. This is 15 cents less than before the cutting began.

Assaulted His Wife. KENTON, O., April 24.-E. M. Hague was arrested and placed under bonds for attempting to kill his wife. He assaulted her with a rollingpin and had badly

bruised her when stopped by neighbors. Eves Burned Out. PORTSMOUTH, O., April 24.—Charles

Wishon, 20, a farmer's boy, living on the west side, was slacking lime when the lime blew up in his face and he was hor-ribly burned. He will lose his eyes. Mr. Eckels Declines. WASHINGTON, April 24.-James H.

itor of the Chicago Times-Herald at a large salary. Arkansas Hanging. PINE BLUFF, Ark., April 24,-Will Owens was hanged at Varner, Lincoln

DEBS' CONTEMPT CASE.

Will Be Reversed.

DECISION EXPECTED MONDAY.

Ris Attorneys Argue That a Man Can Not Be Twice Punished For the Same Offense, and Not Without a Jury Trial. Debs Appears to He Confident That He Will Not Go to Jail Again.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- Monday next he supreme court is expected to hand down its decision in the Debs contempt The decision of the lower court, made by Judge Woods, will be reversed, and the writ of habeas corpus asked for by Debs and his associates, relieving them of imprisonment for contempt, for disobeying the orders of the court, will be granted.

At least this is the expectation of the lawyers who have carefully watched the case, and of gentlemen who are in a position to know something of the progress which the supreme court has made in

It is understood that the court stands either 6 to 2 or 5 to 3 in favor of Debs. It is the strongest argunfent used by the attorneys of Debs that a man can not be twice punished for the same of-fense, and not without trial by jury. In this in-tance Debs and his associates were enjoined by the court from interfering with the mails, and on com-plaint that they had failed to obey this injunction, they were not only arrested and indicted under the statutes, but hauled into court for contempt and sen-tenced to imprisonment on that ground Judge Trumbul and Mr. Darrow, their attorneys, argued that this was a sort of double-barreled-shotgun justice, punish-ing a man for a crime for which he had

Among those public men who have taken keen interest in this case, and who have carefully watched its progress, is Senator Voorhees, a townsman of Debs at Terre Haute. Senator Voorhees says he is in possession of information which leads him to the conclusion that the supreme court will reverse the decision of Judge Woods. "I can't tell you all that I have heard," said Senator Voorhees, "but I feel sure that the court will reverse Woods' decision and grant Debs' habeas corpus. The decision of the court will not be unanimous."

Although Smator Voorhees does not claim to have positive information con-cerning the nature of the supreme court's decision, it is obvious that he has re-ceived information from the inside. His iformation agrees with that to be obtained from other quarters, especially among some of the offices of the department of justice, where there has never been much confidence that Judge Woods' decision would pass muster before the searching eyes of the supreme court jus-

DEBS CONFIDENT

That He Will Not Have to Serve Any

dent Debs of the American Railway American Industrial union, organized in the morning bruised and badly injured Chicago Sunday, except what he has on the prairie. She had escaped after seen in the newspapers. He thought its a hard struggle. The searchers are out scope of operations provides a huge task. which, if accomplished, would make the order the greatest of labor organizations. Speaking of the contempt case against himself in the supreme court, he said that he does not believe he or his fellow directors will ever spend another day in jail. He is confident the supreme court

will reverse Judge Woods. Private opinion has been received here from Washington to the effect that the court will decide against the contempt decision.

The decision was expected Tuesday, but certainly will be handed down next Monday, which is the last decision day before the summer adjournment.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE JACKSON

Is Improving in Health and Will Return to Washington. NASHVILLE, April 25 .- Associate Jus-

tice Jackson of the supreme court of the United States is at his home at West Meade, six miles from this city. His health has steadily improved since his return from Thomasville, Ga., several weeks ago. Daring good weather he rides several miles on horseback daily and does not appear to be fatigued by his exercise. Justice Jackson will leave for Washington about May 4 to sit with the other members of the court during the hearing of the income tax petitions.

His physician informed him on Sun-day last that he could safely make the trip to Washington, and added that he thought it might be beneficial to his health. Justice Jackson then notified the court that he would be present when needed. He recognizes it as his duty to attend the meeting on May 6, owing to the importance of the income tax quessired by all parties interested.

After the court has considered the petitions Judge Jackson will return here and remain until the meeting of the court in October. Of course Jackson expresses no opinion on matters which will come before him as a judge.

SIMPLY PREPOSTEROUS Is the Proposition to Throw Open Our

Mints to the World. Louisville, April 25 .- The Evening Post prints an interview with Hon. James B. McCreary, in which he detheres himself unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. This utter-

ance was brought out by Senator Blackburn's stand in favor of free silver. Air McCreary has prepared a long statement of his position, giving a re-sume of his action and votes in congress. Eckels, comptroller of the treasury, has declined an offer to become financial ed-He says: "I favor an international agreement, consistent with sound business methods, but to throw open the mints of this country to the world is simply pro-

Owens was hanged at Varner, Lincoln county, Ark., for the brutal murder of his wife, committed in that county a fow menths ago.

Ex-Senator Wils a Bead.
FAIRWIELD, Ia., April 24.—Ex-United States Senator James F. Wilson is dead. This statement of Mr. McCreary adds

MURDERER GESCHWILM Hanged For Killing His Wif .- Had Also

Auditors Office

Killed His Brother, Columbus, O., April 26. — George Geschwilm, the Columbus wife-mur-Believed Judge Woods' Ruling derer, was banged in the penitentiary this morning. An effort to obtain a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life was made at the last moment, Geschwilm's brother and brother-in-law, the latter the brother of the murdered woman, called on the governor with the request that the sent-near be commuted to life imprisonment. The governor, however, refused to interfere, the man's record of two known murders

and one of which he was suspected being too much against him. Geschwilm took things quietly. Last night he took a short map after supper. On the scaffold he made a short speech in which he said he had asked forgiveness from God, and that he desired all whom he had injured to forgive him, He placedly remarked that he had forgiven all his enemies. Extreme unction was administered and at eight minutes after midnight the drop was sprung and 13 minutes later he was dead. His body will be baried beside that of his mur dered wife.

Geschwilm's Crime

The crime for which Geschwilm was hanged was one of the most cold-blooded in the criminal annals of Columbus. His wife and victim had not been living with him for two weeks. On the night of March 7, 1894, Geschwilm went to the home of his wife near the corner of Leonard avenue and Krause street, in the northeast part of the city, and after spending about 30 minutes in conversa- fail to bring out the fact, however, that and various topics, asked for his picture, a large-sized photograph. As she was handing the picture to him he raised his hand and stabbed her in the breast with a butcher knife. Mrs. Geschwilm attempted to follow him as he ran out of the house, but after running about 20 menacing action of other European pow-feet fell to the ground and expired in a short time. Geschwilm surrendered himself to the police the next morning Pacific naval stations. been indicted, but before he had been after the crime was committed, claim Ing that he was drunk when the deed

Geschwilm was arrested on Sunday evening, Aug. 21, 1887, and charged with the murder of his brother Frank. The crime was committed at the home istry of foreign affairs at the incorporaof the victim, 507 East Noble alley, The brothers had shown bad blood for some time, and while intoxicated George raised a disturbance about what was set before him to eat, though he was only there as a guest. In a fight which en-sued George stabbed Frank, from which he died in two weeks. On his deathbed Frank asked that his brother be not prosecuted, but he was tried and convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. fort Zeitung declares that it is firmly be-

He was also suspected of the murder a half dozen years ago of John Ginever. a wealthy dairyman who was killeden his own stable near this city and then placed in an abandoned well with a huge stone over his body.

ABILENE, Kan., April 26 .- Three emieral miles west. A searching party fol-

Poisoned by "April Fool" Caudy. New York, April 26 .- Tillie Rausch, the 6-year-old child who ate "April fool" candy given her by a playmate, is dead. Tillie had been sick since Saturday and told her mother that she eat candy given her by a little friend. The physician who attended the child is not sure it was the candy that caused death and port influenced the action of the Spanish the coroner will be asked by the police government.

to perform an autopsy. been received that Frank Huffman, the Mr. Watterson stated emphatically that trainrobber and desperado, who has or- there was not the slightest ground for crated in central Missouri for the past such a statement as the one contained in five years, has been captured at Collins,

Tennessee Lynching.

Parsons, Tenn., April 26.—News that I was in Chicago just before Kohl-ceached here of the lynching of a negro sant purchased The Times-Herald and reached here of the lynching of a negro rapist near the home of Thomas Gray, six miles east of here, on the Tennessee river. The negro assaulted Mrs. Gray while the lady was alone at home, was hunted down by a posse who riddled him with bullets and left him lying in

the woods. THE MARKETS.

Schedule of Prices Which Prevniled on April 25. Pittsborg.

Cattle—Prime, \$5 20@6 00; good, \$4 80@5 5 30; bulls, stags and cows, \$2 00@3 60.

Hogs—Philadelphias, \$5 20@5 25; common to fair Yorkers, \$1 00@5 15, roughs, \$3 25 @4 25. Sheep-Extra, \$4 10@4 20; good, \$8 80@4 80. Lambs -- Common to fair, \$1 40@5 40.

Wheat — No. 2 red, 66c, Corn — No. 2 mixed, 47½@48c, Oats — No. 2 mixed, 31½c, Rye—No. 2, 72c, Rogs—\$4 25 @5 05, Cattle—\$2 756±5 50, Sheep—\$1 75 @4 50, Lambs—\$3 00@5 25.

Hogs-Medium, \$5 05@5 10; mixed, \$3 50 @5 05. Cattle-Steers, \$4 90@5 30; mixed, \$3 00@4 50. Sheep-\$4 50@4 80. Lambs-\$5 00@5 35. Wheat—No. 1 white, 65c. Corn—No. 2, 47c. Oats—No. 2 white, 34c. Rye—No. 2, 67c. Cloversee —\$5 75.

Chleago. Hogs-Light, \$4 50@4 90; mixed, \$4 50@ 90; heavy, \$4 40@5 00; roughs, \$4 40@ Baltimore.

Butter - Fancy creamery, 21c; packed, 8@10c. Eggs-Fresh, 121/4c. New York. 3 red, 60c.

CAUSES APPREHENSION.

The Menacing Attitude of Russia, Germany and France.

DO THEY WANT SOME OF CHINA?

Apparently They Believe That if the Celestial Empire Is to Be Sliced Un They Might Just as Well Come in For a Share as to Allow Japan to Take What She Wants-England Not in It.

Washington, April 25,-The Japanese officials here are disposed to treat lightly the reports from European capitals as to the trouble over the Chino Japanese settlement. Minister Kurino is satisfied all will be amicably arranged, if, as be jocularly expressed it, "a temporary armistice of the European press reports can be arranged."

In other official quarters, however, there is considerable apprehension at the menacing attitude of Russia, Germany and France. The report that Russia had instructed her ambassador at Peking to demand a cessation of territory for a harbor on the Pacific, confirms the view that Washington diplomats have long held, that Russia would obtain Port Lazareff before the negotiations ended. A prominent diplomat who has visited Port Lazareff says it is a superb harber

and will give Russia one of the finest fail to bring out the fact, however, that tion with his wife about their separation | Port Lazareff is in Corea, not China, so dependence is recognized.

The failure of England to join in the

Berlan, April 25,-A dispatch re-

ceived from Tokio says that the envoys of Russia, Germany and France have formally protested at the Japanese min-

tion by the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan of any of the Chinese mainland in the Japanese em-81c John Bull LONDON, April 25 .- A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says that the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Frank-

lieved in the Russian capital that Japan has made considerable secret concessions to Great Britain.

SPAIN WILL ACCEDE To the Demands of the United States in

the Allianca Affair. Washington, April 25. - Secretary Gresham has received a dispatch from grants encamped near here seized Mabel Mr. Hannis Taylor, United States min-Clark, the 14-year-old niece of a Pock | ister at Madrid, assuring him that Spain Island engineer named Brunson of Hert- would accede to the demands of the ington, Kan., on the streets of this city United States in the Allianca affair, and Wednesday night about 9 o'clock, that Captain Conde de Venadito would TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 25.—Presi- knocked her senseless and took her sev- be on trial for his offense in firing at an American vessel outside the zone. union said he knew nothing about the lowed in a few hours and found her in The tone of the dispatch is such that the state department feels its course will be

absolutely vindicated by the result.

One of the principal missions with which Mr. De Lom, the new minister of Spain to the United States, was charged, was the investigation of the complaint made by Captain Crossman of the anca, that a Spanish gunboat had hailed him and had then fired across his bow. Partly for the purpose of investigating the affair the new minister proceeded to Havana instead of coming direct to the United States, and it is presumed his re-

Louisville Good Enough For Him. SEDALIA, Mo., April 25.—Word has a representative of the Associated Press, the Chicago Dispatch that he was to Mo. He was recently surrounded and shot in a swamp in Hickory county, but escaped. There is a reward of \$200 hanging over his head.

He was recently surrounded and leave Louisville. "I shall not relinquism my interest in the Courier-Journal," said Mr. Watterson, "and I shall live and die in Louisville. There is not the slightest foundation for such a rumor. but I suppose it originated from the fact

> Nicaragua Cauni Report. New York, April 25 .- The final report of the receiver of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company has been filed in the United States circuit court. The total indebtedness of the company amounted to \$554,650, with interest, making the total \$625,202. The company pays 40 62-100 cents on \$1 and turns \$254,026 to the organization com

Write of Evictions at Pullman. CHICAGO, April 25 .- Writs of eviction were flying thick and fast upon the people of Pullman yesterday, about 200 notices being served. All of those served with writs were many months in arrears for rents. No actual evictions will be made before May 1.

Made Public. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- The text of the opinion of Chief Justice Fuller on the income tax, which was delivered ou the 8th instant, was made public yesterday. The opinion is preceded by an elaborate review of the history of the

Two Thousand Thrown Out. PHILADELPHIA, April 25 .- The carpet and plush mills of James Dobson at Falls of Schuylkill were elesed indefi-Litely last night on account of labor roubles, throwing 2,004 employes out of work.

Reorgan'zation Bill Defrated. ALBANY, April 25.—The police reor-ganization bill in the senate has been defeated by a tie vote-16 told. Bradley, Coggeshall, Reynolds and Robertson (R.) voted with the Demucrats.

Bill Cook Goes to Prison. FORT SMITH, Ark., April 25,-United States marshals, having in charge 20 convicts, have started for Albany. In the-crowd is the notorious Bill Cook